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UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM JAPAN  
AND  
THEIR RELATION TO THE DEFENSE PROGRAM  
AND TO THE  
ECONOMY OF THE COUNTRY



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UNITED STATES IMPORTS FROM JAPAN AND THEIR RELATION TO THE  
DEFENSE PROGRAM AND TO THE ECONOMY OF THE COUNTRY

Introduction.

Recent developments bearing on the trade relations between the United States and Japan have already resulted in a sharp reduction of imports from that country. This situation has given rise to the question of what effect a complete cessation of imports from Japan, if it should for any reason occur, would have on the defense program of the nation and on the general economy of the country. This report reviews the principal individual commodities in the import trade with Japan from this point of view.

The articles covered in this report comprise 59 import classifications. All imports of commodities or classes of commodities from Japan which amounted to as much as \$250,000 in 1940 or \$500,000 in the preceding year are included, and in addition a number of minor imports which either are intimately related to the above or are important for other reasons such as for national defense. The final compilation, as shown in the table in the appendix of this report, accounts for commodities which represented 90.5 percent of all imports from Japan in 1940 and 88.9 percent in the first 5 months of 1941. (These same classifications accounted for 90.2 percent of the imports in 1939.) The commodities are, with only a few exceptions,<sup>1/</sup> discussed in the order in which they appear in the classification of imports used by the Department of Commerce.

<sup>1/</sup> For example, fish scrap and fish meal are used both for feed and for fertilizer, and imports for each use enter under different classifications. In this report, however, the two classes are discussed in the same section.

Each commodity or class of commodities listed in the appendix table, with only a few exceptions, is treated in a separate section in Part II of this report. The exceptions are certain groups of commodities which have closely related uses or origins; in such instances, the group is treated as a separate section. Each section gives a description of the product or products under review and a statement concerning principal defense and civilian uses. The competitive situation is briefly described and the principal economic data bearing on the problems which would be created by a stoppage of imports from Japan are presented. The classes of domestic interests (importers, manufacturers, workers, consumers, and defense industries) which would likely be affected by such a stoppage are indicated. Emphasis, however, is placed on the probable effects on the economy of the country as a whole. Where vital interests of substantial sections of the population would likely be affected, even though no great injury appeared in prospect for the country as a whole - as in the case of elimination of imports of raw silk - appropriate space is devoted to a discussion of the manner in which particular groups would be affected.

At the end of each section are tables showing United States imports for consumption of the commodity under review, both from Japan and from each of the other important suppliers, by years from 1937 through 1940, and by months for the period January 1940 through

May 1941. All statistics of imports were compiled from published or unpublished statistics of the United States Department of Commerce.

Summary.

The imports from Japan which are separately analyzed in Part II of this report are summarized in the following table.

Table 1. - United States imports for consumption from Japan, by principal commodity groups, 1940 and January-May 1940 and 1941.

Commodity group	Value 1/			Proportion of total value of imports from Japan		
	1,000 dollars		Percent	1940	Percent	
	1940	January-May		1940	January-May	1940
Silk and silk products	106,588	36,526	34,538	67.9	63.6	65.8
Fish and fish products	8,776	4,990	1,533	5.6	8.7	2.9
Cotton goods	6,452	2,498	3,206	4.1	4.3	6.1
Chemicals and industrial oils	3,475	1,807	1,176	2.2	3.1	2.3
China, porcelain, and earthenware	3,461	1,164	985	2.2	2.0	1.9
Teas	3,190	708	718	2.0	1.2	1.4
Pedaline braid and unfinished paper hat bodies	1,506	872	794	1.0	1.5	1.5
Canned fruits	1,185	109	387	.8	.2	.7
Rayon staple fiber	1,033	501	487	.7	.9	.9
Vegetables, sauces, and other food preparations	941	387	302	.6	.7	.6
Electric lamps	924	258	163	.6	.4	.3
Mink furs	898	506	917	.6	.9	1.7
Lily bulbs	845	30	35	.5	.1	.1
Pearls, cultured and solid imitation	585	218	418	.4	.4	.8
Slide fasteners	526	205	196	.3	.4	.4
Bristles	515	274	256	.3	.5	.5
Bamboo sticks	355	140	168	.2	.2	.3
Miscellaneous pyroxylin articles	287	111	50	.2	.2	.1
Paper manufactures, n.s.p.f.	266	91	83	.2	.2	.2
Pearl shells	171	133	216	.1	.2	.4
Total imports enumerated above	141,979	51,528	46,628	90.5	89.7	88.9
All others 2/	14,954	5,912	5,833	9.5	10.3	11.1
Total	156,933	57,440	52,461	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ The values given do not necessarily show the values of total imports from Japan within each of the classes indicated; instead, they show the total of only those imports which are separately listed in the appendix table. For example, the value of all fish and fish products from Japan was in excess of \$8,776,000 in 1940, but that sum represents the total value of those fish and fish products which are separately analyzed in this report.

2/ Includes imports valued at about \$8,000 in 1940 of optical glass, unmanufactured mica, and platinum grains, nuggets, sponge, and scrap, which classes are designated as "critical" or "strategic" materials. No other materials, except silk, which were designated by the Army and Navy Munitions Board as "critical" or "strategic," were imported from Japan in 1940.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Silk and silk products. - A complete stoppage of imports of silk and silk products from Japan, which in recent years have accounted for about two-thirds of the total value of imports from Japan, would create much the greater part of the difficulties which would be associated with a cessation of all imports from that country.

For military purposes, raw silk is used principally in the manufacture of parachute cloth. Data on United States requirements for this purpose and on the existing stocks on hand of finished materials and materials in process are not available for publication. However, domestic warehouse stocks of silk (which may now be used only under Government license) are themselves sufficient for making about one-half million parachutes of the average size used for military purposes. There are also available substitutes for silk in making parachutes, notably nylon.

The only other silk material which is of military importance is "silk waste." China has been much the most important supplier of imports of silk waste since 1937; imports from Japan have been negligible since the beginning of 1940. There is also some domestic production of silk waste recovered in textile manufacturing processes.

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The only indispensable military use of waste silk is in the production of lacing twine and tie straps for the assembly of propelling charges and in the fabrication of cartridge igniter cloth and gun-powder tag cloth for high caliber ordnance. Cloth for such uses must burn quickly and completely without leaving a hard smoldering

residue, and silk has been generally believed to be the only fiber possessing that combination of characteristics. But it is significant that the United States Army publicly announced early in August that it was no longer dependent on silk for most powder bags and parachutes. Powder bags for small calibers are successfully made of cotton, wool, and mohair.

Data on United States military requirements for waste silk, and the stocks of silk powder bags completed and in process are not available for publication. But even if there were no stocks of such on hand, the available domestic supplies of silk and silk waste (which are now under mandatory priority control by the Government) would suffice for all indispensable military purposes for at least the immediate future.

As regards the civilian uses of silk, it may be observed that 80 percent or more of the imports of Japanese silk into the United States in recent years have entered into the manufacture of hosiery. A cessation of imports would therefore affect principally the hosiery manufacturers, the silk throwsters and their employees, and the great number of women who wear silk hosiery, particularly full-fashioned hosiery.

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Substitute yarns for silk, particularly for use in making very sheer hosiery (corresponding to 1-, 2-, and 3-thread silk), will not likely be available in nearly as large quantities as silk has been. Nylon, now the most acceptable substitute insofar as physical

characteristics are concerned, will not be immediately available in sufficient volume to supply yarn for the manufacture of more than 25 to 30 percent of the number of pairs of full-fashioned silk and nylon hosiery which were made in 1940. However, this percentage will likely be about doubled when the new nylon plant at Martinsville, Va., now nearing completion, attains full output, which is expected by the end of 1942.

Full-fashioned hosiery made of cotton and of rayon could in some degree also be used to replace silk hosiery. In 1940, however, only 1 percent of the production of full-fashioned hosiery was of cotton, rayon, or mixtures.

Production and employment in the silk hosiery and silk throwing industries were already reduced in mid-August and will probably be reduced still further in the next several months. The extent and duration of the curtailment is indeterminate; it will depend principally on the availability of yarns which can be substituted for silk and on how quickly volume production of acceptable hosiery made from them can be got under way. Rayon yarn plants are already operating at full capacity so that increases in the supply of rayon for hosiery will necessitate diversion from its other present uses, some of which are for defense. Productive capacity for cotton yarn sufficiently fine to make sheer hose is very limited; a substantial immediate increase in supplies of fine cotton or rayon yarn could be available if imports from Great Britain were increased. Only if

very much larger amounts of hosiery were made of rayon or cotton yarn could production and employment in the hosiery industry be maintained at the levels which prevailed in 1940.

The hosiery industry produced about 500 million pairs of full-fashioned hosiery in 1940. If nylon is to supply material for no more than 150 million pairs per year by the end of 1941 and no more than 300 million pairs per year by the end of 1942 (as has been estimated in this report), then hosiery of other yarns will initially have to make up a deficiency of at least 350 million pairs per year in order that output, and presumably employment, in the hosiery industry be maintained at the 1940 level. Production of full-fashioned rayon and cotton hosiery in 1940 amounted to only 5.4 million pairs. Sharp reduction in both the output and employment in the hosiery and the silk throwing industries appears inevitable for at least the immediate future. The impact of curtailment in production of hosiery will be felt principally in the States of Pennsylvania and North Carolina, which accounted for approximately 60 percent of all full-fashioned hosiery produced in the United States in 1940.<sup>1/</sup>

The manufacturers and users of woven silk fabrics made of imported silk would be little affected by a stoppage of imports of raw silk from Japan, inasmuch as rayon and other available fibers are acceptable substitutes, having in fact already largely displaced silk for most woven fabrics. Plants and workers now devoted to the production of woven silk fabrics could readily be employed in the production of woven fabrics of other fibers.

<sup>1/</sup> Quarterly Statistical Bulletin of the Hosiery Industry, National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, Aug. 1941, p. 41.

Insofar as civilian requirements for waste silk are concerned, spun rayon (made from rayon staple fiber and rayon waste) and continuous filament rayon are satisfactory substitutes in most uses. Some of the equipment and part of the labor supply in the spun-silk industry could be employed in making spun-rayon yarn and novelty mixture yarns.

Fish and fish products. - Of the total value of fish and fish products (including seed oysters) imported from Japan in 1940, canned crab meat accounted for almost 70 percent. In recent years imports of this product from Japan have been exceeded only by those of silk. A stoppage of imports of Japanese crab meat would no doubt compel an almost immediate curtailment in the domestic consumption of canned crab meat since the deficiency could not quickly be made up by increased domestic production or increased imports from Soviet Russia, the only other source. The incidence, however, would be principally on consumers of "luxury" seafoods. Much the same situation would likely prevail for swordfish. A stoppage of other fish food products from Japan, such as canned tuna and salmon, would not likely have an important effect, because large supplies of these and other fish products are available from domestic and other sources in the Western Hemisphere. Any resulting increase in the domestic fish catch would have the incidental effect of increasing somewhat the supply of fish livers, which could be utilized to reduce the United States shortage of the vitamin materials derived from them.

There already exists a shortage of natural vitamin A and D materials in the United States. Vitamin A is used in the prevention of night-blindness, and vitamin D, in the prevention of rickets. The imports of fish livers and fish-liver oils from Japan have been valued principally for their content of vitamin D although they have also been important for their content of A.

The principal users of vitamin oils derived from fish livers from Japan have been the producers of poultry feed. Manufacturers of vitamin oils for human consumption, however, have also been important users. With supplies of cod-liver oil no longer available from Europe, poultry raisers are now substituting sardine oil fortified with tuna-liver oil and shark-liver oil. The tuna-liver oil makes up the deficiency in the vitamin D potency of the sardine oil, and the shark-liver oil, the deficiency in vitamin A.

Under present conditions, a stoppage of imports of fish livers, cod-liver oil, and other vitamin materials from Japan would aggravate still further the shortage of supplies of natural vitamins A and D in the United States. This need not, however, have serious repercussions on the country as a whole. Adequate supplies of synthetic vitamin D can be obtained from domestic sources, and some natural vitamin A in the form of carotene (made from carrots and other materials) also can be obtained from domestic sources. In addition there exists the possibility of increasing imports of liver oils high in vitamin A and D from foreign sources other than Japan. The public interest might

require, however, that domestic manufacturers of the synthetic substitutes for vitamin D (which are made under patented processes) not take advantage of the reduced availability of the natural vitamin D.

A stoppage of imports of seed oysters would seriously injure, within a year or so, a segment of the domestic oyster industry located principally in the State of Washington. Except for a small crop of Olympia oysters, the Pacific coast has no native oysters. Prior to the use of Japanese seed in that area, some seed from the Atlantic coast was used, but the business was never large because the Atlantic oyster takes from 3 to 5 years to attain marketable size in Pacific waters as compared with only 12 to 28 months for the species grown from the Japanese seed. There is very little propagation of Japanese oysters in Pacific coast waters.

A discontinuance of imports of fish scrap and fish meal from Japan would not be serious, in view of the substantial imports of similar materials from Canada and the availability of larger domestic supplies of other feed and fertilizer materials. Imports from Japan in the first five months of 1941 were negligible.

Cotton goods. - A stoppage of imports of Japanese cotton goods would probably attract little domestic notice except from the present users of Japanese fish nets and netting. United States production of cotton manufactures is the largest in the world, and the domestic industry could probably make up most of any likely deficiency in volume arising from a stoppage of imports from Japan. Such a stoppage,

however, would reduce the supply of certain classes of inexpensive bleached cotton cloth, tablecloths and napkins, damask, and floor coverings. Substitutes would, in many instances, be less satisfactory or more costly. A cessation of imports of fish nets and nettings would probably be important in raising the costs of certain domestic fishing operations. The largest domestic producer of netting also produces most of the seine twine used in the manufacture of netting by other manufacturers. Domestic productive capacity of these materials is probably sufficient to meet all domestic requirements.

Chemicals and industrial oils. - The importance to the United States of its imports of chemicals and industrial oils from Japan varies from product to product. Japan (including Kwantung) is the major foreign supplier of agar-agar, camphor, perilla oil, rapeseed oil, and Japan wax. The principal effect of a stoppage of such imports would be the greater resort to substitutes, satisfactory supplies of which are now available for most.

The sole domestic producer of agar-agar, whose raw material now comes from Mexico, could probably, in his present plant, supply the country's essential military and civilian requirements. Plant capacity could quickly be expanded with little outlay. There are numerous substitutes based on domestic raw materials which could be used to replace agar-agar in many of its most important uses. Domestic capacity for output of synthetic camphor, which is interchangeable in use with natural camphor, would have to be increased about 25 percent to supply all domestic requirements, and such expansion of plant would require about 6 months.

Perilla oil is a drying oil preferred in making certain specialties. Domestic consumption is supplied entirely by imports, practically all of which come from Japan (including Kwantung). However, for practically all uses satisfactory substitutes (linseed oil, dehydrated castor oil, fish and soybean oils) are available from domestic sources and from foreign sources other than Japan. Rapeseed oil came principally from Japan prior to 1941 but is now being imported principally from Argentina. Japan wax comes only from Japan, but domestic substitutes, such as paraffin, are available.

The United States is much less dependent on Japan for pyrethrum, creosote oil, and menthol. Any deficiency in pyrethrum could easily be made up by increased imports from British areas. (Imports of pyrethrum from British East Africa (Kenya) were over five times those from Japan in 1940.) Domestic and Canadian production of creosote oil also could easily be expanded, but transport costs to the West coast, where Japanese imports have been entered and consumed would be high. A stoppage of imports of menthol, which now comes principally from China, would no doubt compel a reduction in its consumption, particularly in such products as salves and cigarettes. Domestic production of synthetic menthol is small and that of natural menthol, negligible; and rapid expansion in the production of either is unlikely.

China, porcelain, and earthenware. - Because of the stoppage of imports of such materials from continental Europe, Japan has become practically the sole foreign supplier of inexpensive earthenware and of both the inexpensive and medium-priced china and porcelain dinnerware. A discontinuance of imports from Japan at this time would compel a sharp reduction in the domestic consumption of such articles and a considerable amount of substitution, mostly at higher prices. However, domestic earthenware and, to some extent, machine-made glassware, could largely replace the cheap grades of Japanese china and earthenware.

Tea. - Most of the domestic consumption of tea is supplied by imports from Ceylon, India, and the Netherlands Indies, neither Japan nor China being particularly important in this trade. A stoppage of imports from Japan would affect principally those few users of oolong tea who would not find other teas acceptable.

Pedaline braid and unfinished paper hat bodies. - A discontinuance of imports of pedaline hat braid and paper hat bodies (toyos) would reduce the availability of materials now popular for use in low-priced men's and women's "straw" hats. Consumers would consequently be obliged to curtail their purchases or to seek substitutes. The effect on employment would depend largely on the adjustments made in the hat industry, an industry whose prosperity rests largely on the vagaries of style.

Canned fruits. - Imports from Japan consist of canned pineapple and canned mandarin oranges. The imports have been small, and a stoppage of the trade would cause little difficulty. Capacity for producing domestic canned pineapple (principally in Hawaii) is more than sufficient to meet all requirements, and a variety of substitutes exist for canned mandarin oranges, a "luxury" salad fruit not produced domestically.

Rayon staple fiber. - A stoppage of imports from Japan would not have any appreciable effects. Domestic production of staple fiber has been growing very rapidly, and a large new plant is scheduled to begin production before the end of this year (1941). For many uses, there are adequate supplies of substitutes, such as rayon waste.

Food preparations, vegetables, and sauces. - These consist largely of articles consumed in the United States by persons of oriental descent and by others who patronize restaurants which serve oriental dishes. Most of the consumption is in Hawaii and on the Pacific coast. A stoppage of imports from Japan would necessitate a sharp curtailment in consumption in the United States. Increased imports from other areas and increased domestic production, however, could make up at least part of the deficiency in some classes.

Electric lamps. - A stoppage of imports of electric lamps would not likely have any important effect. Domestic plant capacity is sufficient to supply any likely demand for lamps. The domestic products are more costly than the comparable product from Japan, but are generally of superior quality.

Mink furs. - Mink furs from Japan, although inferior in quality and lower in price than those of other origins, are "luxury" articles for which adequate substitutes are available. Other species of furs from domestic and from other foreign sources are available and, if need be, the output of minks on fur farms in both the United States and Canada could be increased after a period of 1 to 2 years.

Lily bulbs. - The imports from Japan, of which United States stocks are sufficient for requirements in 1941, could not be replaced quickly by domestic production of lily bulbs or by imports from other countries. Substitute floral decorations would therefore have to be used.

Pearls, cultured and solid imitation. - A discontinuance of imports from Japan would necessitate the substitution of other materials for use as costume jewelry. A wide variety of materials for such jewelry can be obtained from both domestic and foreign sources other than Japan.

Slide fasteners. - Domestic slide fasteners sell at higher prices than the Japanese product but are generally of higher quality. Adequate capacity exists in the United States to supply all domestic consumption of slide fasteners. Moreover, domestic substitutes are available at no higher prices than prevail for the Japanese slide fastener.

Bristles. - A cessation of imports of bristles from Japan would not adversely affect the United States to any appreciable extent

because Japan is only a minor supplier. A stoppage of imports from the Japanese-controlled areas in China, however, would in a short time compel a reduction in the United States consumption of paint brushes. No wholly satisfactory substitute for imported hog bristles is available for making such brushes, but for certain purposes paint can be applied with spray guns. Present stocks of hog bristles are sufficient for making a 6-months' supply of all brushes or an 8- or 9-months' supply of paint brushes alone. Tooth, other toilet, industrial, and household brushes are now being made in considerable amounts from nylon and other materials. There is also a fairly large stock of finished brushes in the hands of manufacturers and dealers in the United States.

Bamboo sticks. - A stoppage of imports from Japan would have but little effect, inasmuch as imports from other foreign sources could be increased, and for many uses a number of substitutes are available.

Pyroxylin articles, and paper manufactures. - A stoppage of imports of these Japanese specialties would reduce the variety of low-priced celluloid and paper novelties sold principally by 5- and 10-cent stores in the United States. There would be available, however, a supply of similar and substitute articles of domestic and other foreign origins.

Pearl shells. - Inasmuch as United States imports of pearl shells come principally from Australia and the Netherlands Indies, a cessation of imports from Japan would not be particularly important. Imports

from non-Japanese sources could be increased and there exist in this country large supplies of mussel shells from which fresh-water pearl buttons and novelties may be manufactured.

Other imports. - The classes of imports from Japan not discussed in the preceding paragraphs accounted in the aggregate for less than 15 million dollars in 1940, or for 9-1/2 percent of United States total imports from Japan in that year.<sup>1/</sup> These imports consisted of a large variety of miscellaneous articles, only three of which are in categories classified by the Army and Navy Munitions Board as "critical" or "strategic" - platinum (in various forms), optical glass, and mica. The imports of platinum amounted to \$6,000 and those of the other two articles to about \$1,000 each. None of the mica was of "strategic" quality and it is doubtful that any of the optical glass was.

Shipping.

A cessation of imports from Japan would have little effect on the volume or value of cargo carried into the United States on American vessels. According to a recent report issued by the United States Maritime Commission, 86 percent of the tonnage of imports into the United States from Japan in 1939 was transported on Japanese vessels, 12 percent by vessels of other foreign nationalities, and less than 2 percent on United States vessels. Participation in this trade by American vessels has declined since that year. In fact, very few vessels of American registry were calling at Japanese ports in 1941 even prior to the Presidential order of July 26, 1941, "freezing" all Japanese assets in the United States.

<sup>1/</sup> These same classes accounted for 11 percent of the total in the first 5 months of 1941.

Conclusions.

The principal economic effects on the United States which would likely follow from a cessation of imports from Japan may be summarized as follows:

1. The aggregate effect on the economy of the country as a whole would be slight.
2. United States defense program would not be interfered with to any appreciable degree.
3. The health of the population of the United States would not be affected.
4. Certain domestic industries which have been using imported materials (notably the full-fashioned hosiery industry) would be adversely affected; but certain other domestic industries producing articles competitive with imports from Japan (the fish canneries and the manufacturers of electric lamps, for example) would be benefited. Most of the unemployment in the industries adversely affected would probably be short-lived because of the large and increasing demand for workers in other industries.
5. The public interest might require that the Federal Government take measures both to facilitate readjustments in the industries which would be most seriously affected, and to prevent any unwarranted increase of prices by those domestic interests which are in a position to profit from a stoppage of imports from Japan, either in consequence of having accumulated stocks of imported goods or because they control the production or supply of substitute materials.

6. Present users of silk hosiery would be the principal consumer interests affected. For at least a limited time, aggregate consumption of full-fashioned hosiery would have to be sharply reduced. However, after necessary readjustments were made by the hosiery industry and by the suppliers of yarn (which would probably require a year or so) domestic production of hosiery of fibers other than silk would probably be sufficient to supply the great bulk of the country's requirements.

7. Consumers of such semiluxury Japanese products as crab meat, swordfish, and mink furs, constitute only a small fraction of the population and a group whose income would permit substitution of other articles without appreciable hardship.

8. Consumers of low-priced Japanese manufactured articles (cotton manufactures, hat bodies, slide fasteners, chinaware, electric lamps, etc.) would generally be obliged either to curtail their consumption of such goods or to purchase higher-priced substitutes, or to do both. Purchases of such Japanese articles, however, do not account for an important part of the total expenditures of even those in the very low income brackets. Moreover, the substitution of higher priced articles would, in a number of instances, prove beneficial because of their superior quality.

9. The extent and rapidity with which domestic substitutes could replace certain imports from Japan would depend on the domestic availability of materials some of which are now subject to priorities.

辯護側文書第五〇〇號

一九四一年九月、ワシントンニ於テ  
米國貿易委員會編

「米國ノ日本ヨリノ輸入品、並ビニ其ノ米國國防計  
畫及ビ經濟ニ對スル關係」

米國ノ日本ヨリノ輸入品、並ビニ其ノ米國國防計畫  
及ビ經濟ニ對スル關係

緒論

日米間ノ貿易關係ニ關スル最近ノ進展ノ結果、日本ヨリノ輸入ハ既ニ著シク減少シタ。斯ル情勢ニ依リ、日本ヨリノ輸入ガ何等カノ理由テ完全ニ杜絶スル様ナ場合ニ、ソレガ我國ノ國防計畫並ビニ一般經濟ニ如何ナル影響ヲ及ぶスカトイフ問題ヲ起スニ至ツ。凡本報告書ハ此ノ様ナ見地カラ、日本トノ輸入貿易ニ於ケル主要ナル個々商品ニツイテノ檢討テアル。

本報告書ニ述ベラシテキル商品ハ五十九ノ輸入品分類カラ成リ立ツテ居ル。ソノ總額ガ一九四〇年一昭和十五年ニニ二十五萬ドル、ソノ前年ニハ五十萬ドル上ツタ日本カラノ輸入商品又ハ商品分類ノ全部

Ref Doc 500

品ニツイテノ記述、並ビニ主要ナル防衛及ビ民間ノ用途ニ關スル記事ガ書イテアル。此ノ兩者ノ競合的  
事情ガ簡潔ニ述ベラレテ居リ、日本ヨリノ輸入停止  
ニヨリ起ルベキ問題ニ關スル主要ナル經濟上ノ資料  
ガ提供サレテキル。斯ル停止ニヨツテ影響ヲ受ケル  
虞ノアル國內業務者ノ各階級（輸入業者、製造者、  
労務者、消費者、並ビニ國防産業）ガ示サレテキル。  
併シナガラ重點ハ、全體トシテ米國經濟ニ及ボスベ  
キ影響ニ置カレテキル。シカシ國全體トシテノ見透  
シニ置イテ何等重大ナ障害ガナクテモ、相當部分ノ  
國民ノ重大ナル利益ガ影響ヲ受ケル様ナ場合、例ベ  
バ生糸ノ輸入杜絶ノ如キ場合ニハ關係部門ガドンナ  
風ニ影響ヲ受ケルカラ論ズル爲メニ相當ノ紙面ヲ提  
供シテキル。

各節ノ終ニアル表ハ日本及其他ノ各供給國カラノ  
檢討下ニアル消費ノタメノ商品ノ米國輸入額ヲ示シ  
テ居リ、一九三七年乃至一九四〇年ハ各年別ニ一九  
四〇年一月乃至一九四一年五月ノ期間ハ各月別ニナ  
ツテキル。輸入統計ハ全部米國商務省ノ既刊又ハ未  
刊ノ統計カラ輯錄シタモノテアル。

#### 摘要

本報告書ノ第二部ニ於テ別ニ分析サレテキル日本  
ヨリノ輸入表ハ次ノ表ニ要約サレテPUURL:<http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/3ed967/>

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貂ノ毛皮	898	506	917	.6	.9	1.7
百合根	845	30	35	.5	.1	.1
眞珠・養殖眞珠及ビ正眞ノ模造品	585	218	418	.4	.4	.8
滑留具	526	205	196	.5	.4	.4
剛毛	515	274	256	.3	.5	.5
竹杖	355	140	168	.2	.2	.3
種々ノ棉花藥品	287	111	50	.2	.2	.1
紙製品	266	91	33	.2	.2	.2
眞珠貝	171	133	216	.1	.2	.4
上記輸入品總計	141,979	51,523	46,628	90.5	89.7	88.9
ソノ他(註2)	14,954	5,912	5,833	9.5	10.3	11.1
總 計	156,933	57,440	52,461	100.0	100.0	100.0

Ref Doc 500.

## 生糸及綿製品

近年日本カラノ輸入品總額ノ三分ノ二ヲ占メテ  
來タ生糸及綿製品ノ輸入ノ完全ナ停止ハ同國カラ  
ノ輸入ノ全面的停止トイヨリ大キナ文障ヲ  
賄タラスティアラウ。

軍用トシテハ生糸ハ主ニ「バラシユ」ト一布地  
ノ生産ニ使ハレル。コノ目的ヲ爲ノ合衆國ノ需  
要ト製品及未製品ノ在庫量ニ關スル資料ハ公表  
スルワケニハイカヌ。シカシ、生糸ノ國內在庫  
品ダケテヘ政府ノ認可ヲ得タ場合ニ限り用ヒテ  
レルテアラウガ一軍用ノ並ノ大キサノバラシユ  
！トヲ凡ソ五〇萬個位製作スルニ充分テアル。  
又バラシユ！ト製作ノ生糸ノ適當ナ代用品ガア  
リ殊ニ「ナイロン」ガ顯著テアル。

又モウツ軍用トシテ重要ナ綿製品ハ綿ボロテ  
アル。

一九三七年以來中國ガ最モ重要ナ綿ボロノ供給  
者テアツタ。

一九四〇年初メ以後日本カラノ輸入ハ取ルニ足  
ラヌモノトナツタ。

織物工業ノ過程テ再生スル綿ボロノ國內生產モ  
アル。

綿ボロノ缺クベカラザル只一つノ軍用々途ハ

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ヲ因ラセルテアラウ。

極ク薄イ靴下ノ絹糸、一、二、及三ニ當ル一  
ヲ作ルタメノ絹代用糸ハ絹ノ如ク多量ニハ使用  
出来ヌテアラウ。物理的性質ニ關スル限り現在  
最モ好マシイ代用品ト思ヘレル「ナイロン」ハ  
一九四〇年ニ作ラレタ絹及ナイロンノ流行靴下  
ノ量ノニ五パーセントカラ三〇パーセントヲ製  
造スル絲ノ充分ナ補給ニモ早急ニハ役立タヌテ  
アラウ。シカシナガラコノ割合モ恐ラクバ一シ  
ニヤ洲ノ「マーテインスピル」ノ完成近イ新ナ  
イロン工場が豫定ノ一九四二年未マテニ充分ノ  
生産高ヲ學ケル様ニナレバ約二倍ニナルダラウ

木綿及レイヨン製ノ流行靴下モアル程度マテ  
絹靴下ノ代リニナリ得ル。シカシ一九四〇年ニ  
ハ流行靴下ノ生産ノ一パーセントノミガ木綿、  
レイヨン、又ハ混合製品テアツタノテアル。  
絹靴下及生糸燃り産業ノ生産高及從業者ハ既ニ  
八月中旬ニ減少シ多分コヽ數ヶ月中尙減少スル  
テアラウ。ソノ削減ノ範囲ト期間ハ不明テアリ  
主トシテ絹ノ代用トナリ得ル絲ノ利用價値トソ  
ノ絲カラ作ラレル適當ナ靴下ノ大量生産ノ進行  
速度ニカヽツテキル。レイヨン絲ノ工場ハステ

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靴下類製品輸入ハ主ニベンシルヴァニア州及ビ  
北カロライナ州ニ於テ反應ガアルテアラウ。コ  
ノ二州ノ生産ハ一九四〇年ニ於ケル合衆國內生  
産長靴下ノ約六〇%ニ上ツテキルカラテアル。

(以下次頁ニ續ク)

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輸出國テアルソ聯ヨリノ輸入増加ニ依ツテモ早急ニハ  
不足ガ補ヘレナイカラアル。シカシ問題ハ主ニ資源  
ナ水産物ノ消費量ノ上ニアル。メカデキニ就イテモ  
殆ド同ジテアラウ。日本ヨリノ他ノ魚類加工品例ヘ  
バ鰯及ビ鮭ノ輸出ハアマリ重大ナ影響ヲ及ブストハ思  
ヘレナイ。ソレハ之等ノ魚類加工品ソノ他ノ魚類製品  
ハ國內及ビ西半球ノ他ノ生産國ヨリ多量ニ供給ヲ受ケ  
ルコトガ出來ルカラアル。國內魚獲ガソノ結果増加  
スレバ偏疊的ニ魚ノ肝臓ノ増産ト云フ結果方観ハレル  
ソノ肝臓ヨリ深レルザイタミン類ニ依ツテ合衆國ノヴ  
イタミン類不足ヲ撲滅ズルニ至ルテアラウ。  
北米合衆國テハザイタミンA及ビコツ合ム天產物ニハ  
既ニ不足シテキル。ヴィタミンAハ夜盲症ノ豫防ニ  
用ヒラレザイタミンDハ佝僂病防止ノ爲メニ使用セラ  
レル、日本カラ輸入セラレタ魚ノ肝臓及ビ肝油ノ價值  
ハ主トシテソノ包含スルザイタミンDニアツク。ヴィ  
タミンAノ含有モ亦重慶テハアツタガ、  
日本カラ輸入スル魚類肝臓カラ输出ハルザイタミン油  
ノ主タル利用者ハ家禽飼糧ノ生産者テアツク然シ又人  
体用ヴィタミン油製造者モ亦ソノ重要ナル利用者テア

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打撃トナルデアラウ、太平洋岸ハ僅少ノ「オリムビア、  
オイスター」ガ採レル以外ハ牡蠣ノ天産ハ全然無イ  
太平洋岸ニ於テハ日本種ヲ使用スル以前太西洋岸カラ  
種ヲ移植シテミタガ大ナル効果ハナカツタ、ト云フノ  
ハ太西洋産ノ牡蠣ハ太平洋水域デハ市場ヘ出セル程ニ  
成育スルノニ、三年乃至五年ヲ要スルガ日本種ハ僅カ  
十二ヶ月乃至二十八ヶ月デ成育スルカラデアル  
日本牡蠣ノ太平洋水域ニ於ケル蕃殖力ハ極メテ微小デ  
アル。

日本カラノ魚樽ヤ魚肉ノ輸入杜絶ヘ「カナダ」カラノ  
類似資材ノ輸入及ビ國內ニ於ケル他ノ食品ヤ肥料原料  
ノ供給ノ増大ニ待ツコトガ出來ルカラ余リ心配ハナイ  
一九四一年上半期五ヶ月間ノ日本カラノ輸入ハ極メテ  
値カデアル。

綿製品、日本綿製品ノ輸入杜絶ハ日本製漁網ヤ網製品  
ヲ現ニ使用シテキル者ヲ除イテハ恐ラク殆ド國內ノ注  
目ヲ惹クニ足ラヌト思フ

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要ナ軍用及ビ民間用ノ需要ヲ充タスコトガ出來ルト思フ。工場ノ生産能力ハ極ク僅カノ費用デ急速ニ擴大スルコトガ出來タ。寒天ノ最主要ナ用途ニ代用出來ル内地產ノ原料デ製造サレル夥シイ代用品ガアル。ソノ用途ニ於テ天然樟腦ニ代リ得ベキ合成樟腦ノ生産ニ對スル國內生産能力ハ、全國内需要ヲ充タス爲メニ約二十五%ノ増産ヲ爲サネバナラナカツタノデアルガ、斯カル設備ノ擴張ニハ約六ヶ月ノ時日ヲ要スルノデアル。

ペリラ油ハ或種ノ特別品ノ製造ニ好ンデ用イラレル乾性油デアル。國內消費ハ全ク輸入ニヨリ賄ハレテ居リ、實際上ソノ全部ハ日本（關東州ヲ含ム）ヨリ輸入サレル。然シナガラ事實上總テノ用途ニ對シテ十分ナ代用品（亞麻仁油、脫水ヒマシ油、魚油及ビ大豆油）ガ國內及ビ日本以外ノ外國筋カラ得ラレル。菜種油ハ一九四一年（昭和十六年一以前ハ専ラ日本カラ來タガ、現在ヘ主トシテアルゼンチンカラ輸入サレテ居ル。日本雖ハ日本カラノミ來ル。併シ、バラファインノ如キ國產代用品ガ得ラレル。

ビレスラム、クレオソート油及薄荷腦ニ就イテハ米國ハ日本ニ頼ルコトハ一層少イ。ビレスラムハ幾ラ不足シテモ英領區域カラノ輸入増加ニヨリ

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此ノ際 一七八七年よりノ一八八年迄ハ斯カル品ノ國內消費ノハゲシイ猶少ヲ余儀ナクセシメ、大量ノ代用品ヲ大部分一層高價ナ價格テ使用センメラレルコトニナルテアラウ。然シ乍ラ國產ノ土器、及或程反近ハ鐵松銀硝子製品モ大部分實物ノ日本製ノ陶土器ニ取ツテ代ルテアラウ。

茶！茶ノ國內消費ノ大部分ハセイロン、印度及蘭領印度ヨリノ輸入ニ依テ購ハレテ居リ、日本モ中國モ本取引ニ於テハ特別ニ重要テハナイ。日本ヨリノ輸入社繩ニ依リ影響ヲ受ケルノハ主ニ他ノ茶ヲ好マナク少販ノウロソ茶愛用者テアラウ。

ベダリン帽子眞田及未完成紙製帽子  
ベダリン帽子眞田及紙製帽子材（トヨス）ノ輸入社繩ニ依リ廉價ナ男子用及婦人用「茶葉」帽ニ使用サレテ目下好評ヲ得テキル材料ノ入手方滅ズルテアラウ。ソノ爲消費者ハ購買ヲ創出スルカ或ハ代用品ヲ求メルカヲ余儀ナクサセラレルテアラウ。履倣ニ與ヘル影響ハ大部分帽子產業ニ於テ行ハレル豈理ノ如何ニ依ルコト、ナラウ。斯カル產業ノ盛衰ハ主トシテスタイルノ嗜好ニ依ルモノテアル

鑑詰果物 日本ヨリノ輸入品ハ鑑詰バインアツブル及鑑詰密柑テアル。輸入品ハ價少テアリ、本取引ノ社繩ハサシタル文庫トハナラ PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/3ed967/>

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國産品ハ之ニ必極スル日本製品ヨリハ高價テハアルガ、一般ニ品質ハ優良テアル。

貂毛皮 日本區ノ貂毛皮ハ他ノ外國產ニ較ベテ品質ガ劣リ價格セ安イカ、「質澤品」テアリ、ソレニ代ル代用品ハ多々アル、他國ノ毛皮ガ國內カニラモ、日本以外ノ外國カラモ入手出来ルシ、若シ必長アラバー、二年後ニハ合衆國並ニカナグノ養弧場ニ於ケル貂ノ生産ヲ増加スル事モ出旅ル。

百合根 合衆國ニ於ケル百合根ノ手荷高ハ一九四一年度ノ需要ニ應ズハニハ充分テアルガ、國內生産又ハ他ノ諸國ヨリノ輸入ニヨクテ日本カラノ生産又ハ他ノ諸國ヨリノ輸入ニヨクテ日本カラノ輸入ヲ急速ニ代置スハ事ハ出来ナイ。從ツテ百合ニ代ルベキ生花ノ裝飾ヲ用フル要ガアル。

眞珠、養殖眞珠及正眞ノ模造品

日本カラノ輸入カ社紀スル結果服飾用寶石トシテハ他ノ品デ間ニ合ハセル外無イヤウニナラウ。服飾用寶石トシテハ廣汎ナ種類ノ材料ガ國內カラモ日本以外ノ諸外國カラモ得ラレル。

フアイスナー（滑習具）

フアイスナーノ國產品ハ日本品ヨリモ高値テ賣ツテ居ルガ一般ニ品質ハ優レテ居ル。合衆國ハフアイスナーノ國內全消費高ヲ滿々スニ足ルダケノ儀給力ヲモツテキル。其上日本品ヨリモ高クナイ値段テ國產ノ代用品ガ得ラレル。

ハ代ノ小口區テ同様ア代用品方得ラレ  
ル管テアル。

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眞珠貝 合衆國ノ眞珠貝ハ主ニオーストラリヤ  
及門司山國カラ輸入シテ居ルノテ日本カラノ輸入  
社経ハ格別重要テハナイ。日本以外ノ產地カラノ  
輸入ハ増加スル事力出るハシ幾日内ニ於テモ多量  
ノ貽貝ハイカヒーノ供給ガアリ、コレカラ淡水眞  
珠貝が々ン及目新シイ製品ノ製造ガ可能テアラウ

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## 結論

日本ヨリノ輸出停止ニ續クト見ラレル合衆國ニ及ボス主要ナ經濟的影響ハ六要次ノ通りテアル。

一米國ノ經濟ニ及ボス経営的ナ影響ハ概シテ輕微テアラウ。

二合衆國々防計費ハ著ルシク妨害サレナイテアラウ。

三合衆國人民ノ保健ハ影響ヲ被ラナイテアラウ。

四從來輸入原料ヲ使用シテキタ該種ノ國內工業（殊ニ完成靴下類工業）ハ惡影響ヲ被ル。併シ日本カラノ輸入品ニ對抗スル商品ヲ製造スル他ノ國內工業（例ヘバ魚類醸詰工場、電燈製造業者等）ニハ利益ガアラウ。他ノ工場ガ大量ニ且ツ、益々職工ヲ必要トスルテアラウカラ惡影響ヲ被ムル工場ノ失業ハ大部分恐ラク一時的ナモノテアラウ。

五聯邦政府ガ最モ重大ナ影響ヲ受ケル少數ノ工場ノ整理ヲ助長シ且ツ又輸入在庫品ヲ蓄積シ或ハ代用原料品ノ生産、供給ヲ統制スル結果、日本ヨリノ輸入停止ニ依リ利益ヲ得ル位置ニアル國內關係者方物價ヲ暴騰セシメザル様處置ヲ講ズル事ヲ一般ノ關係者ハ要求スルカモ知レナイ。

六現在綿靴下ヲ使用スル者が影響ヲ被ル主要ナル消費着側テアル。少クトモ一定期間完成靴下類ノ全般的

辯護側文書第五〇〇號

一九四一年九月、ワシントンニ於テ  
米國貿易委員會編

「米國ノ日本ヨリノ輸入品、並ビニ其ノ米國國防計  
畫及ビ經濟ニ對スル關係」

米國ノ日本ヨリノ輸入品、並ビニ其ノ米國國防計畫  
及ビ經濟ニ對スル關係

緒論

日米間ノ貿易關係ニ關スル最近ノ進展ノ結果、日本ヨリノ輸入ハ既ニ著シク減少シタ。斯ル情勢ニ依リ、日本ヨリノ輸入ガ何等カノ理由テ完全ニ杜絶スル様ナ場合ニ、ソレガ我國ノ國防計畫並ビニ一般經濟ニ如何ナル影響ヲ及ぶスカトイフ問題ヲ起ハニ至ツタ本報告書ハ此ノ様ナ見地カラ、日本トノ輸入貿易ニ於ケル主要ナル個々商品ニツイテノ検討テアル。

本報告書ニ述べラレテキル商品ハ五十九ノ輸入品分類カラ成リ立ツテ居ル。ソノ總額ガ一九四〇年—昭和十五年—ニ二十五億ドル、ソノ前年ニハ五十萬ドル上ツタ日本カラノ輸入商品又ハ商品分類ノ全部

及ビ原產地ガ密接ニ關聯シテキル一定ノ部類ノ商品  
アル、斯カル場合ニ其ノ部類ハ一ツノ別ノ節トシ  
テ取扱ハレテキル。各節ニ於イテハ、檢討中ノ生產  
ハ極ク僅カノ例外ヲ除イテ本報告書ノ第二部ノ別ノ  
附錄ノ表ニ記載サレテキル各商品又ハ商品ノ種類

ハ同一部類中ニ論ジタル。  
ニ依ツテ異ナツタ分類ノ中ニ入セラレテキ  
用サレテイテ、其時ノ輸入品ハ夫々ノ用途  
ル。併シ、本報告書ニ於テハ右ノ二種ノ物  
ハ同一部類中ニ論ジタル。

註1) 例ハ魚片及魚粉ハ飼料並ニ肥料トシテ使

品ノ分類ノ順序ニ從ツテ論セラレテキル。  
カノ例外ヲ除イテ一註1) 商務省が用ヒテキル輸入  
セントノ商品ヲ示シテキル。此等ノ商品ハ極ク僅  
同一分類ハ一九三九年ニ於ケル輸入ノ九〇、二八一  
!セントニ當ル商品ノ説明ヲ與ヘテキル。此等ノ  
ル商品及び一九四一年ノ最初ノ五ヶ月間ノ凡八、九バ  
ケル日本ヨリノ全輸入品ノ九〇、五バ一セントニ當  
中ノ表ニ示サレテキル最終ノ集計ハ一九四〇年ニ於  
干ノ少數輸入品モ包含サレテキル。本報告書ノ記録  
ヲモツカ或ハ國防ノ如キ其ノ他ノ理由デ重要ナル若  
ガ包含サレテキル。而シテ更ニ前記商品ニ密接ナ關係

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品ニツイテノ記述、並ビニ主要ナル防衛及ビ民間ノ用途ニ關スル記事ガ書イテアル。此ノ兩者ノ競合的  
事情ガ簡潔ニ述べラレテ居リ、日本ヨリノ輸入停止ニヨリ起ルベキ問題ニ間スル主要ナル經濟上ノ資料  
ガ提供サレテキル。斯ル停止ニヨツテ影響ヲ受ケル  
虞ノアル國內業者ノ各階級（輸入業者、製造者、  
労務者、消費者、並ビニ國防產業）ガ示サレテキル。  
併シナガラ重點ハ、全體トシテ米國經濟ニ及ボスベ  
キ影響ニ置カレテキル。シカシ國全體トシテノ見透  
シニ置イテ何等重大ナ障害ガナクテモ、相當部分ノ  
國民ノ重大ナル利益ガ影響ヲ受ケル様ナ場合、例ベ  
バ生糸ノ輸入杜絶ノ如キ場合ニハ關係部門ガドンナ  
風ニ影響ヲ受ケルカラ論ズル爲メニ相當ノ紙面ヲ提  
供シテキル。

各節ノ終ニアル表ハ日本及其他ノ各供給國カラノ  
檢討下ニアル消費ノタメノ商品ノ米國輸入額ヲ示シ  
テ居リ、一九三七年乃至一九四〇年ハ毎年別ニ一九  
四〇年一月乃至一九四一年五月ノ期間ハ毎月別ニナ  
ッテキル。輸入統計ハ全部米國商務省ノ既刊又ハ未  
刊ノ統計カラ輯錄シタモノテアル。

### 摘要

本報告書ノ第二部ニ於テ別ニ分析サレテキル日本  
ヨリノ輸入表ハ次ノ表ニ要約サレテキル。

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第一表 日本ヨリノ米國輸入消費品目——一九四〇(昭和十五)年度並ニ一九四〇→  
一九四一(昭和十五→十六)年度自一月——至五月ノ主要商品別ニ據ル

商 品 類	價格 (註 1)			日本ヨリノ輸入品總價格ノ比率		
	單位 1,000 ドル		パーセント			
	1940	一月—五月 1940 1941	1940	一月→五月 1940 1941		
絹及ビ絹製品——	106,588	36,526 34,538	67.9	63.6	65.8	
魚類及ビ魚類製品——	8,776	4,990 1,533	5.6	8.7	2.9	
綿 製 品 ——	6,452	2,498 3,206	4.1	4.3	6.1	
化學製品及ビ工業油——	3,475	1,807 1,176	2.2	3.1	2.3	
陶磁器及ビ土器——	3,461	1,164 985	2.2	2.0	1.9	
茶 ——	3,190	708 718	2.0	1.2	1.4	
ペダリーン眞田及ビ未完成紙製帽材	1,506	872 794	1.0	1.5	1.5	
餒詰果物 ——	1,185	109 384	.8	.2	.7	
レーヨン・ステーブル・ファイバー ——	1,033	501 487	.7	.9	.9	
野菜ソース及ビ他ノ調製食物 ——	941	387 302	.6	.7	.6	
電 球 ——	924	258 163	.6	.4	.3	

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貂ノ毛皮	898	506	917	.6	.9	1.7
百合根	845	30	35	.5	.1	.1
眞珠・養殖眞珠及ビ正眞ノ模造品	585	218	418	.4	.4	.8
滑留具	526	205	196	.3	.4	.4
剛毛	515	274	256	.3	.5	.5
竹杖	555	140	168	.2	.2	.3
種々ノ棉花藥品	287	111	50	.2	.2	.1
紙製品	266	91	83	.2	.2	.2
眞珠貝	171	133	216	.1	.2	.4
上記輸入品總計	141,979	51,523	46,628	90.5	89.7	88.9
ソノ他(註2)	14,954	5,912	5,833	9.5	10.3	11.1
總 計	156,933	57,440	52,461	100.0	100.0	100.0

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出所 合衆國商務省公認統計ヨリ編纂シタモノ。

(註一) 上記ノ價格ハ心ズモ夫々表示サレタ部門ニ屬スル日本ヨリノ輸入品總額ノ價格ヲ示スモノデハナク、唯附表ニ別々ニ記載サレタ輸入品ノ總計ヲ示スモノノ例へハ日九四〇(昭和十一年)ハ八百七十七萬一千弗以上テアツダガ、同數量ハ本報告書中本ヨリノ全魚類及ビ魚類生産物ノ價格ハ一九四〇(昭和十一年)ハ八百七十七萬一千弗以上テアツダガ、同數量ハ本報告書中テハ別々ニ記載ハレテキル魚類ト魚類生産物ノ價格ヲ合計シタモノナル。

(註二)ハ「非常用」又「作戰用」物資ニ指定サレ

タ部門ニ属シ、ソノ價格ハ一九四〇(昭和十五一年)於テ約八千弗ニ及ブ眼鏡、未製藝術母、白金粒、鑲塊、海綿、肩鐵等ノ輸入品ヲ含ム。之以外ニ絹ヲ除キ、陸海軍軍需廳ニヨリ「非常用」又ハ「作戰用」ニ指定セラレタ物資ニシテ一九四〇(昭和十五一年)日本ヨリ輸入セラレタモノハナイ。

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## 生糸及綿製品

近年日本カラノ輸入品總額ノ三分ノ二ヲ占メテ  
來タ生糸及綿製品ノ輸入ノ完全ナ停止ハ同國カラノ輸入ノ全面的停止トイフヨリ大キナ支障ヲ  
齎タラスステアラウ。

軍用トシテハ生糸ハ主ニ「バラシユ」ト一布地  
ノ生産ニ使ハレル。コノ目的ノ爲ノ合衆國ノ需  
要ト製品及未製品ノ在庫量ニ關スル資料ハ公表  
スルワケニハイカヌ。シカシ、生糸ノ國內在庫  
品ダケテヘ政府ノ認可ヲ得タ場合ニ限り用ヒテ  
レルテアラウガ一軍用ノ並ノ大キサノバラシユ  
！トヲ凡ソ五〇萬個位製作スルニ充分テアル。  
又バラシユ！ト製作ノ生糸ノ適當ナ代用品ガア  
リ殊ニ「ナイロン」ガ顯著テアル。

又モウツ軍用トシテ重要ナ綿製品ハ綿ボロテ  
アル。

一九三七年以來中國ガ最モ重要ナ綿ボロノ供給  
者テアツタ。

一九四〇年初メ以後日本カラノ輸入ハ取ルニ足  
ラヌモノトナツタ。

織物工業ノ過程テ再生スル綿ボロノ國內生產モ  
アル。

綿ボロノ缺クベカラザル只一つノ軍用々途ハ

Aet Doc 500

経ノ大キイ砲ノ火薬袋布製作ニ使ハレル撲リ紐アル。カル用途ニ用ヒラル布ハ余リクスブル底座ラ底サズニ速カニ完全ニ燃エ切ソナヘル唯一ノ織縫デアルト一殿ニ信ジラレテヤ火薬袋ヤハラシユ！トノ多クハ綿ニ頼ル必要ガナクナツタト發表シタコトハ注目スベキコトモヘ！ヤ等ニヨリ立派ニ作ラレテキル。

綿ボロノ合衆國軍ノ需要及綿ノ火薬袋製品及未製品ノ在庫量ニ關スル資料ハ公表由來ナイ。シカシ、モシコノヨウナモノノ在庫ガ全然ナイトシテモ利用シウル生絲及綿ボロノ現在政府ノ委任優先統制下ニアルノ國內供給ハ少クトモ當面必要ナ凡テノ軍事的目的ヲ滿タスノニ充分テアラウ。

綿ノ民間使用ニ關シテハ近年日本カラ合衆國ヘノ綿輸入ノ八〇パーセント以上ガ靴下製造ニ向ケラレテキム。ソレ故、輸入ノ停止ハ主トシテ靴下製造業者、綿撚絲工、及ソノ使用人ソシテ綿ノ靴下、特ニ流行ノ綿靴下ヲハク多クノ婦人

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Def Doc

ヲ因ラセルテアラウ。

極ク薄イ靴下ノ絹糸、一、二、及三ニ當ル一  
ヲ作ルタメノ絹代用糸ハ絹ノ如ク多量ニハ使用  
出來ヌテアラウ。物理的性質ニ關スル限り現在  
最モ好マシイ代用品ト思ヘル「ナイロン」ハ  
一九四〇年ニ作ラレタ絹及ナイロンノ流行靴下  
ノ量ノ二五パーセントカラ三〇パーセントヲ製  
造スル絲ノ充分ナ補給ニモ早急ニハ役立タヌテ  
アラウ。シカシナガラコノ割合モ恐ラクバ「ジ  
ニヤ州ノ「マーテインスピル」ノ完成近イ新ナ  
イロン工場ガ豫定ノ一九四二年末マテニ充分ノ  
生産高ヲ學ゲル様ニナレバ約二倍ニナルダラウ

木綿及レイヨン製ノ流行靴下モアル程度マテ  
絹靴下ノ代リニナリ得ル。シカシ一九四〇年ニ  
ハ流行靴下ノ生産ノ一パーセントノミガ木綿、  
レイヨン、又ハ混合製品テアツタノアル。

絹靴下及生糸撫リ産業ノ生産高及從業者ハ既ニ  
八月中旬ニ減少シ多分コヽ數ヶ月中尙減少スル  
テアラウ。ソノ削減ノ範囲ト期間ハ不明テアリ  
主トシテ絹ノ代用トナリ得ル絲ノ利用價値トソ  
ノ絲カラ作ラレル適當ナ靴下ノ大量生産ノ進行  
速度ニカヽツテキル。レイヨン絲ノ工場ハステ

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ニ全力量ゲテ活動中テアルカラ輜下用レイヨン供給ハ増加シ國防ソノ他ノ現在ノ用途カラノ轉向ガ必然的ニ生ズルテアラウ。薄イ輜下製造ノ出来ルヨウナ極ク細イ綿糸ノ生产能力ヘ非ガ増セバ細イ綿糸又ハレイヨン糸ノ供給ノ實質的ナ早急ノ増加モ見込ミガアル。

只若シモツト多量ノ輜下ガ人綿又ハ綿絲テ製造サレタラバ、輜下類製造工業ノ生產及ビ履備ハ一九四〇年ノ水準ヲ維持出來ルテアラウ。

輜下類製造工業ハ一九四〇年ニ長輜下約五億足ヲ生產シタ。

若シ太イロング一九四一年末迄ニ年產僅カ一億五千萬足、一九四二年未迄ニ年產僅カ三億足ヘ本報告書ニ見積ラレテキル如ク一分ノ原料シカ供給シナイトイズレバ、輜下類製造工業ノ生產高スル爲ニハ他ノ織維ノ輜下ガ少クトモ年產三億及ビコレニ伴フ履備ガ一九四〇年ノ標準ヲ維持五百萬足ノ不足分ヲ補充セネバナライ。一九四〇年ノ人綿及ビ木綿長輜下ノ生產ハ僅カニ五百四十萬足テアル。輜下及ビ綿糸工業ニ於ケル生産及ビ履備ノ急激ナ低下ハ少クトモ近イ將來ニ避ケ難イモノトナルテアラウ。

Def Doc 5700

靴下類製品削減ハ主ニペンシルヴァニア州及ビ  
北カロライナ州ニ於テ反應ガアルテアラウ。コ  
ノ二州ノ生産ハ一九四〇年ニ於ケル合衆國內生  
産長靴下ノ約六〇%ニ上ツテキルカラテアル。

(以下次頁ニ續ク)

Def Doc 500

輸入生糸ヲ原料トスル綿織物ノ製造業者及び使用者  
ハ、日本ヨリノ生糸ノ輸入杜絶ニモ殆ンド影響ヲ受ケ  
ナイデアラウ。何故ナラバ人綿及ビ他ノ機維ガ十分ナ  
代用品デシカ。そ寧宣己ニ大甚ノ織物カラ綿糸ヲ驅逐シ  
テシマツタカラデアル。現在綿織物生産ニ從事シテキ  
ル製造工場及ビ労働者ハ容易ニ他ノ機維織物生産ニ從  
事スル事が出来ルデアラウ。

輸絹ニ對スル一般的需要ニ關スル限り人綿縫絲ース  
屑綿ニ屑綿及ビ屑人綿ヨリ作ツタモノ(及ビ長纖維人綿  
フ、機維及ビ屑人綿ヨリ作ツタモノ)ハ大抵ノ場合立派ナ代用品トナル。綿紡工業ノ設備ノ  
或部分及ビ勞働供給ノ一部ハ人綿紡織及ビ新型混紡絲  
ノ製造ニ從事スル事が出来ルデアラウ。

告一九四一年八月、四一頁

又全國輒下製造業者協會刊行輒下製造工業季刊統計報

魚類及ビ魚類加工品一機體詰ハ一九四〇年日本ヨリ  
輸入ノ魚類及ビ魚類加工品(子牡鱈ヲ含ム)ノ七〇%

ニ上ツタ。

近年ニ於ケル、日本ヨリノコノ種ノ製品ノ輸入ハ締  
=ツイデ第二位ヲ占メテキタ。日本ノ機體詰ノ輸入社  
絶ニ依ツテ疑ヒナク機體詰ノ國內消費ニハ即刻節減ガ  
強要セラレル。ソレハ國內生産ノ擴大又ハ他ノ唯一ノ

Doc 500

輸出國アルソ聯ヨリノ輸入増加ニ依ツテモ早急ニハ  
不足ガ補ハレナイカラアル。シカシ問題ハ主ニ資源、  
ナ水産物ノ消費者ノ上ニアル。メカデキニ就イテモ  
殆ド同ジテアラウ。日本ヨリノ他ノ魚類加工品例ヘ  
バ館及ビ館ノ鰐詫ハアマリ重大ナ影響ヲ及ボストハ思  
ハレナイ。ソレハ之等ノ魚類加工品ソノ他ノ魚類製品  
ハ國內及ビ西半球ノ他ノ生産國ヨリ多量ニ供給ヲ受ケ  
ルコトガ出來ルカラアル。國內魚類ガソノ結果增加  
スレバ個體的ニ魚ノ肝臓ノ増産ト云フ結果ガ現ハレル  
ソノ肝臓ヨリ深レルザイタミン類ニ依ツテ合衆國ノヴ  
イタミン類不足ヲ撲滅ニ至ルテアラウ。  
北米合衆國テハザイタミンA及ビコラ合ム天產物ニハ  
既ニ不足シテキル。ヴィタミンAハ夜盲症ノ豫防ニ  
用ヒラレザイタミンDハ佝僂病防止ノ爲メニ食用セラ  
レル、日本カラ輸入セラレタ魚ノ肝臓及ビ肝油ノ價值  
ハ主トシテソノ包含スルヴィタミンDニアツク。ヴィ  
タミンAノ含有モ亦重慶テハアツタガ、  
日本カラ輸入スル魚類肝臓カラ输出ハルヴィタミン溢  
ノ主タル利用者ハ家禽飼糧ノ生産者テアツタ然シ又人  
俗用ヴィタミン油製造者モ亦ソノ重要ナル利用者テア

Aef Doc 500

ツタ。臺灣ノ肝油ガ歐洲カラ輸入セラレナクナルヤ家食  
銅育者ハ館ノ肝油及餸ノ肝油ヲ以テ臺メタ臺灣サ代用  
スルニ至ツタ館ノ肝油ハ屬油ノヴィタミンDノ精分ノ  
缺陷ヲ補ヒ缺ノ肝油ハヴィタミンAノ不足ヲ補フワケ  
アル、然シ國全體カラ考ヘルナラバ其ノ影響ハ心配ス  
イタミンA及ビDノ供給不足ヲ益々惡化セシシメル虞ガ  
現狀ニ於テハ日本ヨリノ魚類肝臓、鱈肝油其ノ他ノヴ  
アーハ人蔵其ノ他ノ材料カラ製造セルモ亦國內資源カラ  
充分得ラレ又「カロテイー」ノ形デ天然ヴィタミンD  
アルニ及バナイ合威ヴィタミンDノ供給ガ國內ノ資源ヲ  
イタミンA及ビDノ供給不足ヲ益々惡化セシシメル虞ガ  
アル、然シ國全體カラ考ヘルナラバ其ノ影響ハ心配ス  
充分得ラレ又「カロテイー」ノ形デ天然ヴィタミンD  
アーハ人蔵其ノ他ノ材料カラ製造セルモ亦國內資源カラ  
及ビDノ含有量ノ多い肝油ノ輸入ノ増加ヲモ期待スル  
コトガ出來ル然シ其ノ間一般ノ關心ハ國內ノヴィタミンD  
ンDノ合成劑一燒諸手續ノモトニ擬造セラレルノ製  
造者ガ國民ノ天然ヴィタミンDノ入手難ニ剩ズルガ如  
キコトノナイ様要求スルデアラウ。

痘社蠅輸入ノ停止ハ一年以内位テ主トシテ「ワシント  
ン」洲所在ノ國內社畜產業ノ一部門ニ對シテハ深刻ナ

Dec 5/00

打撃トナルテアラウ、太平洋岸ハ僅少ノ「オリムピア、  
 オイスター」ガ深レル以外ハ牡蠣ノ天産ハ全然無イ  
 太平洋岸ニ於テハ日本種ヲ使用スル以前太西洋岸カラ  
 種ヲ移植シテミタガ大ナル効果ハナカツタ、ト云フノ  
 ハ太西洋產ノ牡蠣ハ太平洋水域テハ市場ヘ出セル程ニ  
 成育スルノニ、三年乃至五年ヲ要スルガ日本種ハ僅カ  
 十二ヶ月乃至二十八ヶ月テ成育スルカラデアル  
 日本牡蠣ノ太平洋水域ニ於ケル養殖力ハ極メテ微小テ  
 アル。

日本カラノ魚糧ヤ魚肉ノ輸入杜絶ハ「カナダ」カラノ  
 類似資材ノ輸入及ビ國內ニ於ケル他ノ食品ヤ肥料原料  
 ノ供給ノ増大ニ待ツコトガ出來ルカラ余リ心配ハナイ  
 一九四一年上半期五ヶ月間ノ日本カラノ輸入ハ極メテ  
 僅カデアル。

綿製品、日本綿製品ノ輸入杜絶ハ日本製漆鋼ヤ鋼製品  
 ヲ現ニ使用シテキル者ヲ除イテハ恐らく殆ド國內ノ注  
 目ヲ惹クニ足ラスト思フ

Ref Doc 500

日本カラノ化學製品並ニ工業用油ノ輸入ノ實況  
日本カラノ化學製品並ニ工業用油ノ輸入ノ實況  
性ハソノ製品ニヨツテ一様テハナイ。日本一東州  
日本蠅ノ主長供給口アル。此等ノ輸入杜経ニヨ  
ル主ナ影響ハ、今日大概ノ需要ハ充分ニ充々サレ  
テ唐ルトコロノ代用品ヘノ一層大ナル依存テアロ  
ウ。

合衆國ノ綿産業ハ世界最大アル。從テ日本カラ  
輸入杜経ニヨル最ノ缺陥ノ大部分ハ棉壞スルコト  
ガ出来ル。然シ日本カラノ輸入杜経ハ余リ高級品  
デナイ綿布、卓布、ナップキン、綿織卓布或ヘ床邊  
ナドノ供給ヲ減少セシメルカモ知レナイ。代用品  
ノ大部分ハ滿足ノ行クモノガ少イカ、或ハ高價トト  
ナルテアロウ。滻網反ビ網製品ノ輸入ノ停止ハ口  
見テ重大デアルカモ知レヌ。網製品ノ最モ大キチ  
國內製造家ハ又他ノ製造者ガ網製造ニ使用スル引  
網用燃糸ノ大部分ヲ生産スルコトガ出来ル。而モ  
ソノ國內生産能力ハ恐ラク全國内需要ヲ充スニ充  
分テアロウ。

### 化學製品並ニ工業用油

日本カラノ化學製品並ニ工業用油ノ輸入ノ實況  
日本カラノ化學製品並ニ工業用油ノ輸入ノ實況  
性ハソノ製品ニヨツテ一様テハナイ。日本一東州  
日本蠅ノ主長供給口アル。此等ノ輸入杜経ニヨ  
ル主ナ影響ハ、今日大概ノ需要ハ充分ニ充々サレ  
テ唐ルトコロノ代用品ヘノ一層大ナル依存テアロ  
ウ。

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要ナ軍用及ビ民間用ノ需要ヲ充タスコトガ出來ルト思フ。工場ノ生産能力ハ極ク僅カノ製用デ急速ニ擴大スルコトガ出來タ。寒天ノ最モ主要ナ用途ニ代用出來ル内地產ノ原料デ製造サレル夥シイ代用品ガアル。ソノ用途ニ於テ天然樟腦ニ代リ得ベキ合成樟腦ノ生産ニ對スル國內生産能力ハ、全國内需要ヲ充タス爲メニ約二十五%ノ増産ヲ爲サネバナラナカツタノデアルガ、斯カル設備ノ擴張ニハ約六ヶ月ノ時日ヲ要スルノデアル。

ペリラ油ハ或種ノ特別品ノ製造ニ好ンデ用イラレル乾性油デアル。國內消費ハ全ク輸入ニヨリ賄ハレテ居リ、實際上ソノ全部ハ日本（關東州ヲ含ム）ヨリ輸入サレル。然シナガラ事實上總テノ用途ニ對シテ十分ナ代用品（亞麻仁油、脫水ヒマシ油、魚油及ビ大豆油）ガ國內及ビ日本以外ノ外國筋カラ得ラレル。葵油ハ一九四一年（昭和十六年）以前ハ専ラ日本カラ來タガ、現在ハ主トシテアルゼンチンカラ輸入サレテ居ル。日本蠟ハ日本カラノミ來ル。併シ、バラフィンノ如キ國產代用品ガ得ラレル。

ビレスラム、クレオソート油及薄荷腦ニ就イテハ米國ハ日本ニ頼ルコトハ一層少イ。ビレスラムハ幾ラ不足シテモ英領區域カラノ輸入増加ニヨリ

Ref Doc 500

容易ニ補イ得ル。一英領東アフリカ一ケニヤ(カ)  
 ラノビレラムノ輸入量ハ、一九四〇年(昭和十  
 五年)日本ヨリノ輸入量ノ五倍以上ニ反シテイル  
 國產及カナダ產ノクレオソイト油モ容易ニ増加サ  
 レ需ルガ、コレマテ日本ノ輸入品ガ入り消費サレ  
 テイタ西部海岸地方ヘノ輸送費ハ高クツクデアロ  
 ヴ。目下主トシテ中國ヨリ來ル薄荷腦ノ輸入杜絕  
 ニヨリソノ消費ノ縮少サレルノハ疑ナク、特ニ  
 糖及卷煙草ノ如キ製品ノ縮少ハ遅ケラレナイデア  
 口ウ。人造薄荷腦ノ國內生產ハ僅少デアリ、天然  
 薄荷腦ノ國內生產モ取ルニ足ラズ、且ツ兩者ノ急  
 遠ナ埠產ハ見迄ガナイ。  
 磁器、陶器、土器ノ歐洲大陸ヨリノ斯カル材科  
 ノ輸入杜絕ノ爲ニ、日本ハ廉價ナ土器及庶便及中  
 等價格ノ磁器、陶器製ノ食器類ノ事實上唯一ノ國  
 外供給者トナツ々。

(以下次頁へ續ク)

Doc. 500  
Ref.

此ノ際 一ハシナシニヨリノハ、以降ハ斯ムル物  
品ノ國內消費ノハゲシイ儘少ヲ余儀アクセシメ、  
大量ノ代用品ヲ大部分一層高價ナ價格テ使用セシ  
メラレルコトニナルテアラウ。然シ乍ラ國產ノ土  
器、及或程反近ハ鐵松銀硝子製品モ大部分實物ノ  
日本製ノ陶土器ニ取ツテ代ルテアラウ。

茶・茶ノ國內消費ノ大部分ハセイロン、印度及  
蘭領印度ヨリノ輸入ニ依テ貿ハレテ居リ、日本セ  
中國モ本取引ニ於テハ特別ニ重要テハナイ。日本  
ヨリノ輸入杜鵑ニ依リ影響ヲ受ケルノハ主ニ他ノ  
茶ヲ好マナシ少數ノウロソ茶愛用者テアラウ。

ベダリン帽子眞田及紙製帽子尙（トヨス）ノ値入  
杜鵑ニ依リ廉價ナ男子用及婦人用ハ茲莫ニ帽ニ便  
用サレテ目下好評ヲ得テキル材料ノ入手方滅ズル  
テアラウ。ソノ爲消費者ハ購買ヲ創設スル力或ハ  
代用品ヲ求メルカヲ余儀アクサセラレルテアラウ  
履脩ニ與ヘル影響ハ大部分帽子產業ニ於テ行ハレ  
ル豈理ノ如何ニ依ルコト、ナラウ。斯カル產業ノ  
盛衰ハ主トシテスタイルノ嗜好ニ依ルモノアル

鑄詰果物 日本ヨリノ輸入品ハ鑄詰バイニアツ  
ブル及鑄詰密柑テアル。値入品ハ僅少テアリ、本  
取引ノ杜鵑ハサシタル玄陣トハナラ



Doc 500

國產品ハ之ニ必敵スル日本製品ヨリハ高價テハアルガ、一般ニ品質ハ優良テアル。

貂毛皮 日本産ノ貂毛皮ハ他ノ外國産ニ較ベテ品質が劣り價格を安いガ、つ寶澤品也アリ、ソレニ代用品ハ多々アル、他國ノ毛皮ガ國内カラモ、日本以外ノ外國カラモ入手出来ルシ、若シ必娶アラバ、二年後ニハ合衆國並ニカナダノ養

漁場ニ於ケル貂ノ生産ヲ増加スル事モ出来る。  
百合根 合衆國ニ於ケル百合根ノ手荷高ハ一九四一年度ノ需要ニ應ズルニハ充分テアルガ、國内生産又ハ他ノ諸國ヨリノ輸入ニヨクテ日本カラノ輸入ヲ急速ニ代置スバ事ハ出来ナイ。從ツテ百合ニ代ルベキ生花ノ接觸ヲ用フル要ガアル。

眞珠、豪旗眞珠及正真ノ模造品

日本カラノ輸入カ社繩スル結果服飾用寶石トシテハ他ノ品ア間ニ合ハセル外無イヤウニナラウ。服飾用寶石トシテハ廣汎ナ種類ノ前料ガ國内カラモ日本以外ノ諸外國カラモ得ラレル。

#### フアイスナー（滑習具）

フアイスナーノ國產品ハ日本品ヨリモ高價テ重ツテ居ルガ一般ニ品質ハ優レテ居ル。合衆國ハフアイスナーノ國内全消費高ヲ溜みスニ足シダケノ供給力ヲモツテキル。其上日本品ヨリモ高クナイ價段テ國產ノ代用品が得ラレル。

Doc 350

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剛毛 日本ハボンノ僅ヌナ剛毛シカ供給シテ居  
ナイノデ日本カラノ剛毛輸入ガ止ツテモ合衆國ニ  
アラウ。然シ、又那ニ於ケル日本ノ管理地圖カラ  
ノ輸入ガ停止スルト合衆國ニ於テハ遠カラズ塗装  
用刷毛ノ消費ヲ減ラスヨリ皆ナクナルダラウ。漆  
装用刷毛ノ柄料トシテハ輸入豚毛ニ代ルベキ専分  
ノナイ立派ナ代用品ハ得ラレナイガ、或蘿ノ塗装  
ニハ噴霧器ガ應用出来ル。現在、豚毛時量ハア  
ラユル種類ノ刷毛ヲ六ヶ月間供給スルニ足リ塗装  
用刷毛ダケナラ八ヶ月乃至九ヶ月ラ丈フルニ完分  
アル。歯刷毛、化粧刷毛、工業用刷毛及家庭用  
刷毛等ハ今日デハ相當ノ量迄ナイロシ其他ノ柄料  
デ製造セラレテ居ル。又合衆國內ノ製造業者反取  
扱商人ノ手許ニハ可ナリ大量ノ刷毛製品、手着ガ  
アル。

竹枝 日本カラノ輸入ガ止ツテモ他ノ外国カラ  
ノ輸入ヲ皆斯事ガ出来ルノデ殆ンド影響ハナイデ  
アラウ。又多クノ用途ニハ夫々多貲ノ代用品ガ得  
ラレル。

棉花製品及紙製品  
之等ノ日本特産品ノ輸入ガ止ルト主ニ合衆國ノ十  
仙ストアデ賣ツテ居ル安物ノセルロイド袋、紙袋  
ノ目新シイ雑貨ノ販賣ガ減ルコトニナルデアラウ

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ハ他ノ外國區テ同様ア代用品方得ラレ  
ル筈アル。

眞珠貝 興業國ノ眞珠貝ハ主ニオーストラリヤ  
及南洋印度ヲ輸入シテ居ルノテ日本カラノ輸入  
社絶ハ格別重要テハナイ。日本以外ノ產地カラノ  
輸入ハ増加スル事力出来ルシ我國内ニ於テモ多量  
ノ貽貝ハイカヒーノ供給ガアリ、コレカラ淡水眞  
珠貝が々ン及目新シイ製品ノ製造ガ可能テアラウ

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其他、輸入品、以上數種ニ亘ツテ超ベム以外ノ日本カラ  
ノ輸入品ハ總計テ一九四〇年慶ニ一千五百萬ドルニ達セ  
ズ同年日本カラ合衆國ヘノ輸入總額、九五%テアツタ  
一説一。一之等、德人品ハ非常ニ種類ガ多イガ其中僅  
カ三種ダケ斯子ニ由一種々ノ光ニナツテキル一光學用  
硝子及雲母ダケガ陸海軍軍需局ニヨツテ一制限品一又  
ハ一量需用一トシテ龜ヶラレタ分類ノ中ニ含マリテキ  
ル。白金ノ輸入ハ六千ドル他ノ二ツハ夫々千ドルニ達  
シテキル。雲母ハ何レモ一量需用一ト言フ程ノ品質ノ  
モノナク光學用ガラスモ其品質ノ種ハ疑問テアル。  
一説一之等ト同ジ種類ノ品ガ一九四一年ノ最初ノ五  
月ニハ全體、一一%ニナツテキル。  
海潭日本カラノ輸入ガ無クナツテモ米國船ニヨツテ合  
衆國ニ載入セラレル貨物ノ量又ハ價値、上ニハ殆ンド  
影響ハ無カラウ。合衆國海運委員會最近ノ報告書ニヨ  
リバ一九三九年ニ日本カラ合衆國ニ輸入サレタ總トソ  
數、八六%ハ日本船ニヨリ一二%ハ他、外國船ニヨリ  
還返。パレニ弱合衆國沿ニヨツテ運バレテオ  
減退。米國船ノ海運事業へノ参加ハ同年以來結果  
一ヲ命ジタ一九四一年七月二十六日ノ大統領令ノ出ル  
以前テモ同年日本ニ寄港シ又米國籍船舶、數ハ極メテ僅  
カテアル。

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## 結論

日本ヨリノ輸出停止ニ顧クト見ラレル合衆國ニ及ぶ  
ス主要ナ經濟的影響ハ大要次ノ通りテアル。

一米國ノ經濟ニ及ぶス経済的ナ影響ハ概シテ輕微テア  
ラウ。

二合衆國々防計費ハ著ハシク妨害サレナイテアラウ。

三合衆國人民ノ保健ハ影響ヲ被ラナイテアラウ。

四從來輸入原料ヲ使用シテオタ取締ノ國內工業（殊ニ  
完成靴下類工業）ハ惡影響ヲ被ル。併シ日本カラノ  
輸入品ニ對抗スル商品ヲ製造スル他ノ國內工業（例  
ヘバ魚類詰工場、電燈製造業者等）ニハ利益ガア  
ラウ。他ノ工場が大量ニ且ツ、益々職工ヲ必要トス  
ルテアラウカラ惡影響ヲ被ムル工場ノ失業ハ大部分  
恐ラク一時的ナモノテアラウ。

五聯邦政府が最も重大ナ影響ヲ受ケル少數ノ工場ノ整  
理ヲ助長シ且ツ又輸入在庫品ヲ蓄積シ或ハ代用  
原料品ノ生産、供給ヲ統制スル結果、日本ヨリノ輸  
入停止ニ依リ利益ヲ得ル位置ニアル國內關係者ガ物  
價ヲ暴騰セシメザル様處置ヲ講ズル事ヲ一般ノ關係者  
ハ要求スルカモ知レナイ。

六現在綿靴下ヲ使用スル者が影響ヲ被ル主要ナル消費  
者側アル。少クトモ一定期間完成靴下類ノ全般的

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消費へ激減サレネバナイ。併シ敵下類工場及然絲供給者が必要ナ整理ヲシム後ニ一ソレハ恐ラク一  
年位カカルテアラウガ一網以外ノ織維ノ織下類國内  
生産ハ多分國內需要ノ大部分ヲ充タスニ充分テアル。  
蟹肉、メカジキ、紹ノ皮等日本產進者侈品ノ消費者  
ハソノ收入テ左程ノ困難ナク、他ノ代用品ヲ使用シ  
得ル值カナ一部ノ國民及び一國ノ人々テアル。  
廉價ナ日本製品（綿製品、帽子ノボディ、チャック  
陶磁器、電燈等）ノ消費者ハ一般ニコレ等商品ノ消  
費ヲ節約スルカ一層高價ナ代用品ヲ買フカ或ハソノ  
双方ヲシナケレバナラナイ。併シコノ様ナ日本商品  
ノ購買ガ非常ニ低額ノ收入ノ裨内ニアル人々ノ總支  
出ノ主要部分トナツテキルノテハナイ。ソノ上多  
爲ニ有利トナルテアラウ。

\*國產代用品ガ或ル種ノ日本輸入品ニ代り得ル範圍ト  
速度ハ一部ハ現在優先補給制ノ下ニアル原料ノ國内  
入手如何ニ依ルノテアラウ。

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If the war does not result in extensive damage to the copper producing facilities of Japan, the problem of excess capacity will arise. Imports from the Empire areas will likely be cut off, and imports of copper from other areas are likely to be limited. Facilities will either have to be in part demolished or dismantled and removed to other areas.

Formosa, Korea, and Manchuria produce blister copper in varying quantities, but the product they export to Japan is essentially the same as that produced in Japan proper. As a result, the possible interruption of these exports to Japan consequent upon the dismemberment of the Empire would not interfere with production techniques or the organization of the industry in Japan, but, together with a reduction in imports from other sources, it would, as mentioned above, make idle some of the facilities in Japan proper for refining and fabricating copper. The dismemberment of the Empire will present problems to the Empire areas, as well as to Japan, for they may lack ready markets for their output of blister copper, most of which formerly was sent to Japan.

The existence of extensive deposits of copper ore within Japan proper raises problems of control peculiar to the copper industry, as Japan, independent of any outside aid, can produce copper in amounts considerably greater than the 75,000 tons believed necessary to the peacetime economy of the country. If strict control over the amount of copper produced is desired, it will have to be administered from within Japan. Control over the copper industry through controls of imports would, however, be effective in hampering attempts on the part of Japan to develop a wartime economy, as domestic ores are at present, even during war, supplying Japan with only about half the copper it consumes.

500-2

Table 5.- Aluminum: Imports into Japan from major sources, 1932 and 1934-36

Country	(In metric tons)				
	1932	1934	1935	1936	193636
Crude : ingots, : bars, : blocks, : and slabs:					
Canada -----	2,462	10	3,154	22	4,465
Switzerland ---	499	-	385	-	1,698
United States --	687	1,275	-	3,939	-
France -----	261	1	508	-	282
Germany -----	323	730	257	83	230
Norway -----	113	5	497	-	1,828
United Kingdom --	353	1,090	84	115	306
Manchuria -----	-	1	-	15	-
All other -----	96	360	457	656	967
Total -----	8,286	:	10,177	:	13,404
	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Annual and Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of Japan.

From 1931 to 1935, most of the imports were scrap metal, and the rest were largely crude metal. After 1936 the import duties on manufactured aluminum products were, however, prohibitive. In 1939 Japan was nearly self-sufficient as to all civilian requirements, but imports reached a very high rate in 1938 and 1939 in the final effort to provide military supplies before trade might be disrupted.<sup>1/</sup> In general the Japanese market, which was mostly in scrap and crude metal, was not very significant to the economy of the supplying countries.

#### Exports.

Japan's exports of crude aluminum and semifinished shapes, relative to production and imports, were insignificant; the aluminum which entered Japanese export trade was largely in manufactures further advanced than shapes. During recent pre-war years, Japan's exports of such manufactures had grown. Aluminum utensils were exported to China, Hong Kong, the Netherlands East Indies, Manchuria, the Philippines, PURLibhttp://www.lib.utexas.edu/doc/3ed967/ Settlements. Considerable quantities of sheet aluminum were exported to British India, and exports of foil to the Orient had been increasing (see table 6).

<sup>1/</sup> See also the section on raw materials.

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Table 7.- Aluminum: Average quoted prices in Japan  
and the United States, 1925-36

Year	(In cents per pound)	Japan	United States
1925	26.6	27.5	
1926	26.2	26.9	
1927	23.9	25.6	
1928	23.4	23.9	
1929	22.0	23.9	
1930	21.6	23.4	
1931	20.3	22.9	
1932	16.7	22.9	
1933	18.8	22.9	
1934	23.1	22.2	
1935	22.2	19.6	
1936	23.5	19.0	

Source: Japanese prices, The Mining Magazine, vol. 59, No. 2, August 1938, London, p. 83; United States prices, Engineering and Mining Journal, New York.

In connection with post-war requirements and the post-war consumption of aluminum in Japan, the amount available to civilians during the war on the basis of the above percentages has been about 20,000 tons. Another basis for a rough approximation of these requirements is the general ratio of aluminum to steel consumption in the countries which are large consumers of metals and metal products. Modern industry generally requires about 1 ton of aluminum for every 200 tons of ingot steel. Should the Japanese steel industry return to the 1935 production level of approximately 5 million tons, Japanese requirements for aluminum, on the basis of this ratio, would be 25,000 tons. Japan has not attained so high a level of metal consumption for civilian purposes as other industrial nations, however, and it is doubtful whether domestic requirements would exceed 20,000 tons annually for some time. Moreover, complete prohibition of aircraft construction and perhaps of other types of products containing aluminum, in Japan after the war would considerably reduce total aluminum needs.

#### Post-war problems.

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/3ed967/>

The general effect of the dismemberment of the empire on the ability to produce aluminum in Japan proper will be negligible.